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EXHIBIT D

analyzed, or determined. [1800-10] —*in/de/fi/n/ab/le-ness*, *n.* —*in/de/fi/n/ab/le-adj.*
indefinite (*in/de fin̄it*), *adj.* 1. having no fixed or specified limit: *an indefinite number*. 2. not clearly defined or determined: *an indefinite boundary*. 3. not firmly decided or committed; uncertain; vague: *She was indefinite about joining us for lunch.* [1920-30; < L] —*in-de-fin̄it-ly*, *adv.* —*in-definiteness*, *n.*
indefinite article, *n.* an article, as English *a* or *an*, that denotes the membership of the noun it modifies without particularizing it. [1720-30]
indefinite integral, *n.* a representation of any function whose derivative is given function. [1875-80]
indefinite pronoun, *n.* a pronoun, as English *somewhat*, *any*, or *somebody*, that leaves unspecified the identity of its referent. [1720-30]
indefinite-cent (*in/di his̄en̄t*), *adj.* not splitting open at maturity to discharge seeds or spores: *indefinitecent fruit.* [1825-35; *in-* + *DEFINCENT*]
in-definite/cence, *n.*
indefinable (*in/di fin̄ibl̄*), *adj.* 1. making marks that cannot be removed: *indefinable pens*. 2. not removable, as by washing or crasure: *indefinable stains*. 3. memorable; unforgettable: *Indefinable memories.* [1520-30] —*indefinable-ly*, *adv.* —*indefinable-ness*, *n.*
indefinability, *n.* —*in-definabil-ly*, *adv.*
indefinable (*in/di fin̄ibl̄*), *adj.* 1. neither offensive to propriety or decency; improper: *indefinable language*. 2. lacking sensitivity; tactless. [1720-35; *in-* + *DEFINABLE*]
indefinable-ness, *n.*
indefinable-ness (*in/di fin̄ibl̄ ness*), *n.* 1. the act of indefinining or the state of being indefinined. 2. something that serves to indefinify. [1720-35] —*indefinable-ness-er* (-iſti kə lən̄s̄), *adj.*
indefinify (*in/di fin̄ibl̄ iſfi*), *v.t.* 1. fixed, fixing. 2. to compensate for damage or loss sustained, expense incurred, etc. 2. to secure against anticipated loss. [1605-15; *DEFINITION* + *-fy*] —*in-dem/in-fi'er*, *n.*
indefiniteness (*in/den̄it̄n̄s̄*), *n.* pl. -ties. 1. the quality or state of being indefinite. 2. something indefinite. [1705-15]
indefinite-ate (*in/di fin̄it̄eɪt̄*), *adj.* 1. rather offensive to propriety or decency; improper: *indefinite language*. 2. lacking sensitivity; tactless. [1720-35] —*indefinite-ately*, *adv.* —*indefinite-ateness*, *n.*
indefinite-ation (*in/dem/in̄i feɪ̄teɪ̄n̄*), *n.* 1. the act of indefinining or the state of being indefinined. 2. something that serves to indefinify. [1720-35] —*indefinite-ation-er* (-iſti eɪ̄teɪ̄n̄s̄), *adj.*
indefinite-ly, *adv.* —*in-definite-ly*, *adv.*
indefinite-ness, *n.* —*in-definite-ness-er* (-iſti n̄s̄), *adj.*
indefinite-ness (*in/den̄it̄n̄s̄*), *n.* 1. protection or security against damage or loss. 2. compensation for damage or loss sustained. 3. legal exemption from penalties attaching to illegal actions. [1425-75; ME *indefiniate* < L *indemnitas* = *indemnus*(*s*) without loss (*m̄s̄*) + *-itas* *-denn̄s*, adj. der. of *dammum* financial loss] + *-nes̄* *-tys̄*
indefinite-strable (*in/den̄m̄on̄ ſtræbl̄*), *adj.* incapable of being demonstrated or proved. [1560-70] —*in-de-mon̄/ſtra-bl̄i/t̄y*, *n.*
indefinite-strable-ness, *n.* —*in-de-mon̄/ſtra-bl̄i/t̄y*, *adv.*
indene (*in/den̄*), *n.* a liquid hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, obtained from coal tar by fractional distillation; used in synthesizing resins. [1885-90; prob. a "coatl" of *indophenylene*; see *INDO*, *PHENYLENE*]
indent (*in/den̄t̄*), *v.* —*in-dent-ed*, *in-dent-ing*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to form notches in the edge of: *Waves indented the beach*. 2. to set in from the margin: *Indent the first line of a paragraph*. 3. to cover (a document drawn up in duplicate) along an irregular line as a means of identification. 4. to cut the edge of (copies of a document) in an irregular way. 5. *Charter* Brit. to order by official requisition. —*v.i.* 6. to form an indent or recess. 8. an indentation. 10. a certificate issued by a state or the federal government at the close of the Revolutionary War for the principal or interest due on the public debt. 11. Brit. a requisition for stores. [1350-1400; ME *back formation* from *indent* having toothlike notches. ME < NL *indentus* = L *in-* *den̄t̄* *+ dentus* toothed; see *ORTHO-* + *IN-* *DE-* *MEN-* *TOR*, *INVENTOR*, *n.*]
indent (*v.* in *dent̄*; *n.* also *indent*), *v.* —*in-dent-ed*, *in-denting*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to press in so as to form a dent. 2. to form a dent in. —*n.* 3. *dent̄*. [1300-50; ME *dent̄*; see *INDENT*, *-TUS*]
indent-a-tion (*in/den̄t̄ ŋ ſhən̄*), *n.* 1. a notch or recess. 2. a series of notches: *the indentation of a maple leaf*. 3. a notching or being notched. —*notcher* (*den̄t̄ ŋ ſhər*), *n.* 1, [1715-25]
indentation (*in/den̄t̄ ŋ ſhən̄*), *n.* 1. the indenting of a written or printed line. 2. the blank space left by indenting. 3. the act of indenting or the state of being indented. 4. *Aesthetic* indentation. [1755-65]
indenture (*in/den̄t̄ ŋ ſhər*), *n.* v. —*turn-ed*, *turn-ing*, *n.* 1. a deed or agreement executed by two or more copies with edges correspondingly indented. 2. a contract by which a person, as an apprentice, is bound to service. 3. an official or formal document for use as a voucher. 4. *metaph.* —*v.t.* 5. to bind by indenture, as an apprentice. [1275-1325; ME *indentur*] < ML *indentura*. See *indent*, *-TUS* —*in-den̄ture-ship*, *n.*
indentured serv/ant, *n.* a person who is bound to work for another for a specified period of time, esp. such a person who came to America during the colonial period. [1665-75]
independ-ence (*in/di pen̄d̄ns̄*), *n.* 1. the quality or state of being independent. 2. Aarchaic a sufficient income; competence. [1630-40]
independ-ence (*in/di pen̄d̄ns̄*), *n.* a city in W Missouri: starting point of the Santa Fe and Oregon trails. 115,000.
Independence Day, July 4. A U.S. holiday commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Also called *Fourth of July*.
independ-ent (*in/di pen̄d̄nt̄*), *adj.* 1. not influenced or controlled by others; thinking or acting for oneself. 2. not depending or contingent upon something else. 3. not relying on another for aid or support. 4. refusing to be under obligation to others. 5. possessing a competence: *financially independent*. 6. sufficient to support one without the need to work. *An independent income*. 7. executed or originated outside a given unit, agency, or business; an *independent inquiry*. 8. free from party commitments; *independent voters*. 9. (of a quantity or function) not depending upon another for its value. 10. Gram. capable of standing syntactically as a complete sentence: *an independent clause*. Compare *dependent* (*def. 2*). 31. (esp.) of or pertaining to religious independence. —*n.* 12. an independent person or thing. 13. a small, privately owned business. 14. (sometimes *cap.*) a person who votes

without regard to the party affiliation of candidates. 15. (*e.g.*) An adherent of Independency. —*Idiom.* 16. independent of, irrespective of; regardless of. [1605-15; *in-* + *DEPENDENT*] —*in/depend/ent-ly*, *adv.*
in/depend/ent variable, *n.* a variable in a functional relation whose value determines the value or values of other variables, as *x* in the relationship *y = 3x*. [1850-55]
in-depth, *adj.* intensive; thorough: *An in-depth study.* [1960-65]
in-describ/able (*in/di skrib̄bəl̄*), *adj.* not describable; too extraordinary for description: *Indescribable confusion.* [1785-95] —*in/describ/ability*, *n.* —*in/describ/able-ly*, *adv.*
in-destruc/tible (*in/di struk̄t̄bl̄*), *adj.* not destructible. [1665-75; < LL] —*in-destruc/ti/bility*, *n.* —*in/destruc/tible-ness*, *n.* —*in/destruc/tible-ly*, *adv.*
in-de-to-ri-ma-ble (*in/di t̄r̄m̄ibl̄*), *adj.* 1. incapable of being ascertained. 2. incapable of being decided or settled. [1480-90; < LL] —*in-de-to-ri-ma-ble-ness*, *n.* —*in-de-to-ri-ma-ble-ly*, *adv.*
in-de-to-ri-ma-ty (*in/di t̄r̄m̄i/t̄*), *n.* the quality or state of being indiscriminate. [1640-50]
in-de-to-ri-ma-ble (*in/di t̄r̄m̄i/t̄*), *adj.* 1. not precisely fixed or determined; indefinite; vague. 2. not settled in advance. 3. Math. a. (of a quantity) undefined, as 0/0. b. (of an equation) able to be satisfied by more than one value for each unknown. 4. (of an inflorescence) having the axis or axes not ending in a flower or bud. [1350-1400; ME *in-* LL] —*in-de-to-ri-ma-ty*, *n.* —*in-de-to-ri-ma-ty* (*in/di t̄r̄m̄i/t̄*), *n.*
in-de-to-ri-min-a-tion (*in/di t̄r̄m̄i/mi/n̄i/t̄*), *n.* a theory that human actions, though influenced somewhat by preexisting conditions, are not entirely governed by them. [1870-75] —*in-de-to-ri-min-a-tor*, *n.* *adj.* —*in-de-to-ri-min-a-tive*, *adj.*
index (*in/dex*), *n.* pl. *dex-es* (-ēz ſt̄z'). *v.* —*dex-ed*, *dex-ing*. —*n.* 1. (in a printed work) an alphabetical listing of names, places, and topics along with the numbers of the pages on which they are mentioned or discussed. 2. a sequential arrangement of material, esp. in alphabetical or numerical order. 3. something used or serving to point out; indication: *a true index of his character*. 4. a pointer or indicator, as in a scientific instrument. 5. Also called *first*. *listino*, a printed sign in the shape of a hand with extended index finger, used to point out a note or paragraph. 6. a number or formula expressing a property or rule: *index of growth*; *index of intelligence*. 7. Math. a. exponent (def. 3). b. the integer *n* in a radical *n* defining the *n*-th root: *✓7 is a radical having index three*. c. a subscript or superscript indicating the position of an object in a series of similar objects, as the subscripts 1, 2, and 3 in the series *x₁*, *x₂*, *x₃*. 6. (usu. cap.) any list of forbidden or otherwise restricted material deemed morally or politically harmful by authorities. —*v.t.* 9. to provide with an index. 10. to enter in an index. 11. to serve to indicate. 12. to adjust as wages. [1350-1400; ME < L: informer, token, list = *in-* *de-* + *ducere*, comb. form of *ducere* to show, indicate + -s nom. sing. ending] —*in/dex-able*, *adj.* —*in/dex-er*, *n.* —*in/dex-i-cal*, *adj.*
in/index-ation (*in/dex ə ſhən̄*), *n.* the automatic adjustment of wages, interest rates, etc., according to changes in the cost of living, esp. to compensate for inflation. [1955-60]
in/dex fir/gar, *n.* responsiveness. [1840-50]
in/dex fur/sil, *n.* a widely distributed fossil, of narrow range in time, regarded as characteristic of a given geological formation and used esp. in determining the age of related formations. [1895-1900]
in/dex of refraction, *n.* a number indicating the speed of light in a given medium, usu. as the ratio of the speed of light in a vacuum or in air to that in the given medium. [1920-30]
in/dia (*in/di ə*), *n.* 1. a republic in S Asia; formerly a British colony; gained independence in 1947; became a republic within the Commonwealth of Nations in 1950. 844,000,000; 1,246,680 sq. mi. (3,229,419 sq. km.). Cap.: New Delhi. 2. a subcontinent in S Asia, S of the Himalayas, occupied by Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Pakistan.
In/dia ink, *n.* (soot/charcoal, etc.) 1. a black pigment consisting of lampblack mixed with glue or size. 2. a fluid ink made from this pigment. [1655-63]
In-dian (*in/di ən̄*), *n.* 1. AMERICAN INDIAN. 2. any of the indigenous languages of the American Indians. 3. a native, citizen, or inhabitant of the Republic of India. 4. (esp. formerly, or in historical contexts) a native or inhabitant of the subcontinent of India. 5. of or pertaining to the American Indians or their languages. 6. of or pertaining to India or S Asia. 7. oriental (def. 5). 8. belonging or pertaining to a physiogeographical division comprising India S of the Himalayas, and Pakistan and Sri Lanka. [1350-1400; < ME *Indien* < OF *Indien*. See *India*, *INDIA*] —*Usage.* In modern times the term *Indian* may refer to a member of an aboriginal American people, to an inhabitant of the subcontinent of India, or to a citizen of the Republic of India. In the 18th century the term *AMERICAN INDIAN* came to be used for the aboriginal inhabitants of the U.S. and Canada; it now includes the aboriginal peoples of South America as well. *AMERICAN* and *AMERICAN* developed in the next century in a further attempt to reduce ambiguity. The most recent designation, esp. in North America, is *NATIVE AMERICAN*. All these terms appear in edited writing. Whether one will gain ascendancy over the others remains to be seen. The only pre-European inhabitants of North America to whom *INIAN* or terms using it still are not applied are the Eskimos and Aleuts. See also *ESKIMO*.
In-di-ana (*in/di ən̄ə*), *n.* a state in the central United States. 5,564,226; 36,281 sq. mi. (93,995 sq. km.). Cap.: Indianapolis. Abbr.: IN. Ind. —*Indi-aner*, *Indi-anism*, *adj.*
In/dian agent, *n.* an official representing the U.S. government in dealing with an Indian tribe or tribes. [1705-15]
In/dian-ap-o-lio (*in/di ə n̄ap̄ ŋ ſi*), *n.* the capital of Indiana, in the central part. 727,150.
In/dian bread', *n.* tuckamore. [1845-55, Amer.]
Pronunciation key: *vcl.* Gape, clasp, part; *set.* Even; *ſſ* ice; *ox*, *no*, *br*, *cl*, book; *out*, *up*, *up*; *urge*; *child*; *sing*; *shop*; *unh*; *that*; *th* in *treasure*; *s* = *s* in *alone*, *c* in *item*; *f* in *castly*, *o* in *gallop*, *v* in *circus*; *** in *fire* (P'th), *hour* (ou'm).